

Canada Cup at last here

Recently the Central Army Club and Spartak, leaders in the national ice hockey championship, clashed in Leningrad in what was the highlight of the seventh round. Shortly before the game Canadian Ambassador to the USSR G. Pearson and Chairman of the USSR Ice Hockey Federation N. Korotkov presented Valery Vesilov, who captained the USSR national line-up, Central Army Club goalie Vladimir Tretyak voted the best player of the Canada Cup tournament, and Spartak captain Sergei Kapustin with a replica of the Cup, for which the money was raised by Canadian fans after the tournament organizers refused to give the prize to the winners, placing it instead in the Mus-

um of Ice Hockey Glory. Replaying at the ceremony, Vesilov thanked Canada's fans for their sympathy with the Soviet players and our country. The Cup will be displayed at Moscow's Museum of Sports.

In the match that followed the Central Army Club drubbed Spartak, 8-2, their seventh victory in the winning string of seven games. For Spartak, this was arguably their worst performance this season. Drozdovskiy and Makarov scored twice each for the winners.

USSR hockey line-up captain, Valery Vesilov, with the copy of the Canada Cup sent to Moscow by Canadian fans. Photo by Gennady Dezhnevsky



CHALLENGER DRAWS LEVEL

Nina Alexandriya has caught up with world chess titlist Maya Chiburdanidze, 5.5-5.5, having won the tenth and eleventh games of their current title fight. Chiburdanidze has taken her third and last time-out.

To retain the title she needs 2.5 points from the remaining five games, while Alexandriya needs three points to capture the title.

The 12th game is scheduled for October 17.

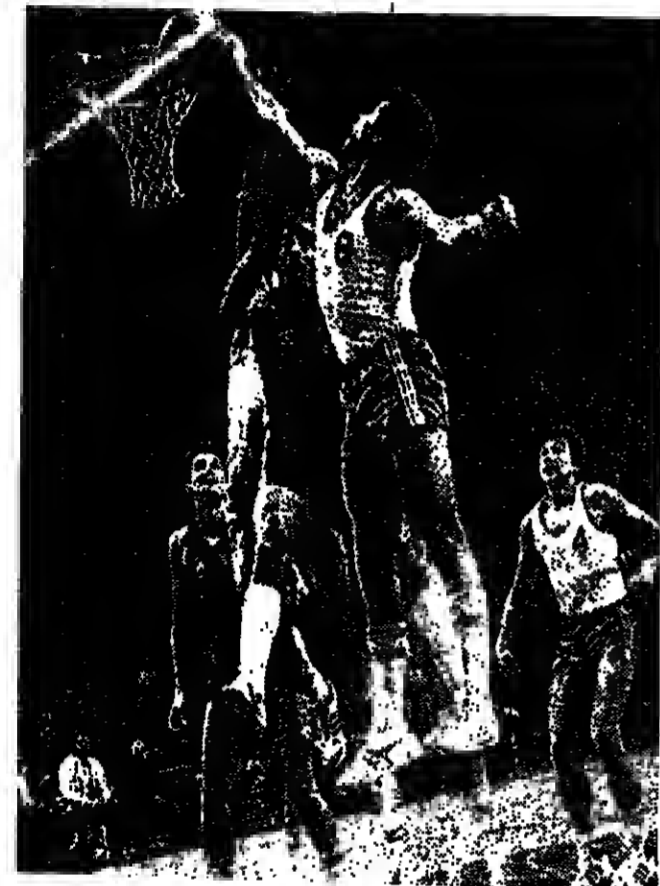
JOY OF THE MASTERS OF SMALL RACKETS

Our long-cherished dream has come true. The International Olympic Committee has decided to make table tennis an Olympic sport! said György Lakatos, Vice-President of the European Tennis Association, President of the Hungarian Table Tennis Federation.

As far back as 1060 we put the issue before the IOC, but only 17 years later decided at a congress of the International Table Tennis Federation to formally ask the committee to recognize ours as an Olympic sport.

Lakatos stressed an important part in the decision of the table tennis federation had with Arpad Csenadi, Chairman of the IOC Programme Committee. The Baden-Baden decision, he said, is a powerful impetus for development of our sport world-wide.

The International Table Tennis Federation affiliates 126 countries.



The Central Army Club basketball team has edged Greek Panathinaikos from Athens, 83-80, in Moscow in their second European Winners Cup game. Myshkin scored the highest 34 points for the Army Club, and Lapelov totted up 17 points. Thompson and Stargous scored respectively 21 and 18 points for Panathinaikos.

Photo by Sergei Prosekov

RUGBY: A CHAMPIONSHIP WITH A SENSATION

Only the last round dotted all "i"s and crossed all "t"s in the 18th national rugby championship, even though the top three clubs and those at the bottom of the eight-team standings were already known a month ago.

The upshot of the championship is both logical and surprising. Rugby and its attacking, combinatorial style was the winner. It was the three teams which religiously stuck to this style that captured the awards. The Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team won its sixth such title, while in a close light, Klov Aviator beat Tallin Lokomotiv to come home second.

Vladimir Bobrov, from the winners' side, scored the highest total of 235 points, the first Soviet player to top the 200 point mark.

It was the Moscow teams, however, which produced the biggest sensation by failing to make the top three; a fact which gives grounds for increasing concern, since the national line-up backbone made up of players from Moscow Lokomotiv and Slava. On October 25 the

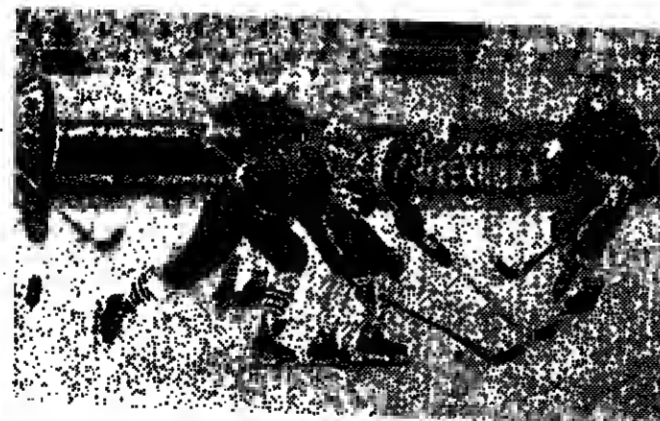
European bronze medalist will enter the next European championship, and next May will challenge Romania and France, many-time winners of the title. The teams will be playing at home and away in one round for several months on end. The Soviet coaches, we hope, will derive appropriate lessons from the just averted national championship and will put the remaining time to good use.

The first game against Italy is to take place in Moscow on October 25, while on November 1 the USSR will play the FRG away from home.

Yevgeniy ANTONOV, Merited Coach of Russian Federation, Air Force Academy team coach

THEY WILL CLASH IN SPAIN

World champions Argentina and Spain, which will host the 1982 world football championship, have been joined in the final by Brazil, Peru, Chile, the FRG, Scotland, Belgium, and Poland.



Never before have Soviet handy teams taken to ice as early in the season—the new Olympic Sports Complex has made it possible to practice all the year round. Foreign clubs have taken to the idea of traveling to the ice—Karl-Ludwig, recently won down to the Moscow FC club, 2-8, of the complex indoor stadium.

Photo by Ilya Grizhbovsky

By air—from Moscow

INFORMATION

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Leonid Brezhnev sends a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski

Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Knowing you as a prominent Party and state leader of our sister-country, Poland, and as a steadfast champion of inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union, the telegram reads, we express our confidence that at this important historic moment you will use all your great authority to rally the ranks of the Polish United Workers' Party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, for the defense of the socialist gains made by the Polish working class and all the Polish working people, from encroachments by the counter-revolution to overcome the political and economic crisis in the country, and to further consolidate the sovereignty of the Polish state under the leadership of the PZPR.

In your efforts aimed at carrying out these goals you will meet with understanding and support from the CPSU and the Soviet State. It is emphasized in the telegram.

Wojciech Jaruzelski has been elected First Secretary by the Plenary Meeting of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Plenary Meeting has reelected Stanislaw Kania, on his request, of his duties as First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

On behalf of all the members of the delegation, myself included, I would like to extend cordial thanks to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to our gracious Uzbek hosts for this excellent trip. We have seen for ourselves the high living standards of the people of Uzbekistan and we admired their invaluable culture. As a representative of the Arab Orient, I was particularly interested in the position of the Muslims in Uzbekistan. I am completely satisfied with what I have seen and I am convinced that freedom of religion in Uzbekistan and throughout the USSR is a genuine freedom.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Augusto Poraia de Graça:

It is hard for me to find the right words to express the wonderful impression I have of the trip. The achievements of the Uzbek people in economics, culture and science are admirable. To me, the history of the making of Soviet Uzbekistan is of particular interest, as its natural conditions are very like those of my own country. This republic's experience can in many ways help the development of our economy. In conclusion, I would like to say that Soviet Uzbekistan provides a splendid example of the advantages of a socialist way of development, particularly for developing countries.

Our correspondent Gennady Leonov interviewed some of the diplomats who visited Uzbekistan.

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DIPLOMATS VISIT UZBEKISTAN



● In a Tashkent street. ● A cultural meeting at a collective farm in the Samarkand Region. Photos by Vladimir Rodionov

A large group of roads of diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR has visited Uzbekistan. The guests were received by the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, visited factories and collective farms.

"Before the October Revolution, the population of Uzbekistan was almost entirely illiterate," said Shariq Rashidov, First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party, welcoming the group. "Today, the republic has 43 institutions of higher learning with 278,000 students. Over the past five-year plan, we have taught and trained 499,000 specialists for the national economy. Uzbekistan has 1,635 large industrial enterprises to more than a hundred industries. We take particular pride in our cotton," said Sh. Rashidov. "Uzbekistan contributes two-thirds of all the cotton produced in the USSR. In 1980, we harvested 6,245,000 tonnes of this crop."

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MOSCOW HOSTS 9th IOJ CONGRESS



Today there is no more vital task than the preservation of peace on earth. Open and visible combat is needed against the danger of nuclear war and the arms race, we have to expose the warmongers and the arms race policy and to actively mobilize public opinion in the drive against imperialism's militaristic course, street

and Leonid Brezhnev at the start of his message to delegates of the 9th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists in Moscow. The organization, founded 35 years ago, unites within its ranks representatives from 120 countries.

Wide sections of the public in many countries actively promote peace, détente and disarmament, stressed the Soviet leader. I am convinced, he said, that journalists, who belong to a fighting and responsible profession, will do their bit to broadcast the truth of the popular struggle and to give it their full support, applying all of their strength, professional experience and knowledge in the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The 9th IOJ Congress is the most representative of the journalists' forum held yet, with delegates from over 110 countries on all continents, including regional journalistic organizations in Asia, Africa, the Arab East and Latin America taking part. Two subject topics of the agenda is the organization's contribution to strengthening peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among nations in the drive to achieve an anti-imperialist unity of journalists on this planet under the slogan of the defence of peace, the struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war, for national liberation, independence, democracy and social progress.

The congress admitted 21 journalistic organizations from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America to IOJ membership.

SOVIET-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Only peace and détente can ensure gains in the fight for freedom, national independence, equality, social progress, and the establishment of a new international economic order, stressed delegates attending the Soviet-African scientific and political conference, "For Peace and Social Progress", held recently in Moscow.

This, the first such meeting in the history of Soviet-African relations, was attended by scholars and political figures from the Soviet Union and 25 African nations. Representatives of the UN Economic Committee for Africa were also present. Under discussion was the current international situation, the state and prospects for Soviet-African relations, and social and economic development world-wide.

Makonnen Bishe, a member of the Ethiopian delegation, and lecturer in sociology at Addis Ababa University, told our correspondent:

The socialist nature of the Soviet state determines the principles and goals of the Soviet Union's cooperation with de-

(Continued on page 8)

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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WFUNA Assembly appeals to the world

Geneva. The 28th Plenary Assembly of the World Federation of the United Nations Association (WFUNA) has urged that a campaign be mounted against the production and deployment of all types of armaments which could upset military-strategic parity to Europe and worldwide and thus enhance the danger of war. Taking part were delegations from national associations in 45 countries as well as members of many international organizations.

The delegates adopted a declaration calling on federation members to do their utmost to mobilize public opinion in the

drive for disarmament and to force governments to take effective steps to achieve an early agreement to the limitation of armaments and so disarmament. The declaration contains a provision with regard to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear missiles in Europe, wishing success to the talks and urging that any agreements reached should be implemented.

The delegates demanded a ban on the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons and on all other types of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb.

ANGOLAN

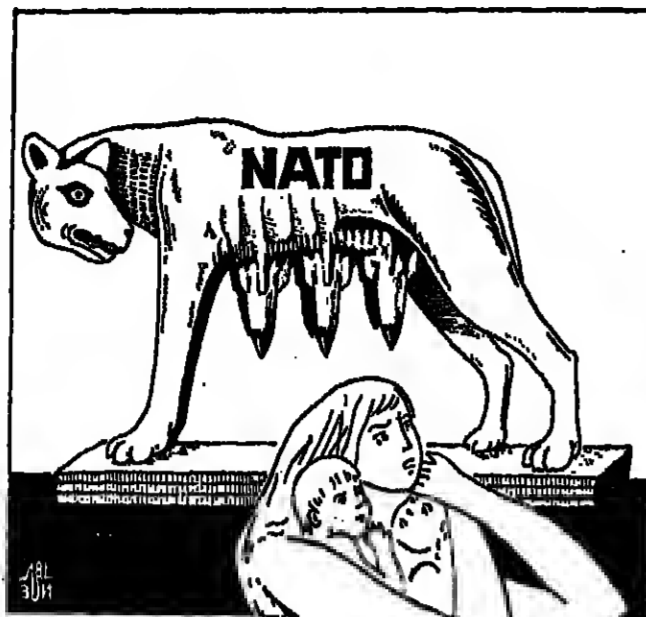
PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT

Paris. "The countries of the socialist community are genuine friends who have never deserted us in time of trouble," said José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola.

In an interview to "Le Monde" newspaper dos Santos noted that Angola preferred co-operation with the socialist countries which he said, "have been providing Angola with all-round aid and support".

At present, a serious situation has emerged in southern Africa in the wake of the armed acts of provocation and the invasion of Angola by the racist regime

of South Africa. The Angolan president resolutely condemned those states which had been helping the counter-revolutionary UNITA gangsters by supplying them with weapons. He further said that Angola was in favour of growing co-operation with every country on the principles of non-interference, respect for sovereignty and mutual benefit. "Angola and her people want to live in peace with their neighbours and with all other countries," the president said. "We are for a peaceful settlement of all the problems and conflicts in southern Africa," he added.



NATO is warwolf.

Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

SWEEPING ARRESTS IN EGYPT

London. The situation in Egypt still remains unstable with the authorities continuing mass arrests of the regime's opponents. 200 leftists and over a thousand persons suspected of belonging to various religious organizations have been arrested in Egypt since Sadat's assassination, notes "Sunday Telegraph".

Tensions have been building up in the town of El Mansura

in the Nile delta, with reinforced police and army patrols meticulously searching all incoming cars. President Mubarak urged the local authorities to show no mercy for the regime's opponents.

New York. The clues in the conspiracy to assassinate Sadat led to the army, alleges AP quoting sources in Cairo.

The agency also refuted Egypt's official version that Sadat was wounded during the military parade and later died in a military hospital. Sadat, the network charges, was killed on the spot, while what was taken to the hospital was his body riddled with 28 bullets, many of them found in the area of the heart. The authorities announced the president's death only several hours after he actually died.

In 1955-1956, he was retained at the Intelligence school at Oberammergau in the FRG, and from 1957 to 1963 he attended the National War College in Washington. "It is hard to understand why a diplomat should have need of this type of specialization," notes the agency.

reference work published in the United States, describes the American ambassador designate as a "master spy". In 1951, he graduated from an Intelligence school run by the CIA and was then assigned a job at the State Department.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO INDIA—CIA AGENT

Delhi. According to the Central News Service of India, Harry Barnes, the newly appointed American ambassador to India, who is due to arrive in Delhi in November this year, is known to have links with the CIA. "Who is Who in the CIA", a

reference work published in the United States, describes the American ambassador designate as a "master spy". In 1951, he graduated from an Intelligence school run by the CIA and was then assigned a job at the State Department.

VIEWPOINT

Prof. Leonid GONCHAROV

North-South: from Algeria to Cancun

However paradoxical, Africa, with its great natural resources, hard-working people and boundless expanses of fertile land, is economically still the most backward continent on our planet.

Many analysts believe—and this was stressed once again at the recent Moscow Soviet-African scientific-political conference "For Peace and Social Progress"—that it is the West's foreign economic policy and its transnational corporations which have been holding back the continent's development over the past 20 years. The unbridled neocolonial exploitation of African peoples by transnational corporations, supported by the Western governments, and the systems of international economic relations created by them based on the inequality and dependence of the developing countries, have combined to destabilize the African economies.

Moreover, Africa's economic dependence on the West means that all the vices of the capitalist world, such as economic slumps, inflation and currency and energy crises directly affect the economy and living standards in African countries.

Backed up by all progressive quarters on this planet, the liberated countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America started pressing vigorously in the mid-70s for the democratization of world economic links and for the development of international economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The drive mounted by developing countries for a new international economic order (NIEO) was first articulated in 1973 at the 4th Conference of non-aligned states in Algiers. Following the 6th special UN General Assembly session, which adopted a Declaration on the creation of a new international economic order, the campaign in support of the new order and against Western neocolonialism received a significant boost.

The African countries stand to gain most from an early implementation of the NIEO programme—for concentrated in Africa is the biggest group of least developed countries suffering from heavy exploitation by Western industrialized nations. Transnational corporations are accumulating enormous profits from plundering the plentiful, national and human resources of African countries. UNCTAD fig-



ures show that returns on investment of the American monopolies in African countries, for instance, reached 40 per cent, while standing at around 17 per cent in developed capitalist states. Between 1970 and 1980 total direct foreign investment in Africa amounted to nearly 4,300 million dollars, while the profits derived reached close to 16,000 million.

Owing to the withdrawal of profits by Western monopolies and unfair exchange practices, the African countries are becoming more and more financially dependent and falling into increasing debt. Between 1972 and 1980 the debt of the African countries south of the Sahara grew from 10,500 million to 60,000 million dollars.

The NIEO drive has, however, run into formidable difficulties. The stone-walled position, adopted at the 11th General Assembly session on economic problems, by the main capitalist nations, primarily America, frustrated attempts to reach an agreement on implementing the NIEO provisions. At the Delhi UNCTAD conference, Western delegates voted against the Delhi declaration and plan of action on industrialization, by

issuing a statement which brushed aside the very idea of a reshaping of international economic relations. The tough economic line towards the developing countries adopted by the current American Administration leaves no hope for success of the Cancun international meeting in Mexico, conceived as a follow-up to the North-South dialogue.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries sympathize with the joint demands of the developing countries and endorse their campaign for a new international economic order.

"Restructuring international economic relations on a democratic foundation along lines of equality, is natural from the point of view of history. Much can and must be done in this respect."

"We are prepared to contribute, and are indeed contributing, to the establishment of equitable international economic relations", Leonid Brezhnev told the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR has always emphasized equality and mutual gain in its economic relations with African countries. To illustrate, the industrial projects with Soviet help are now the property of those African nations where they are located. The technical assistance provided by the USSR to 32 African countries boosts the latter's economies; the Soviet Union has built or is helping to build over 300 projects there.

Past experience proves beyond any doubt that a basic identity of interests exists between the socialist community and African developing countries in improving the international economic climate.

SOVIET-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

veloping countries in general and African nations, in particular. This is especially evident in the case of Ethiopian-Soviet relations.

The USSR assisted our country even before our 1974 revolution. Soviet doctors worked at a hospital, help was given to us in building an oil refinery. Your country also contributed in an essential way to the training of our national personnel.

We also cooperated with industrialized capitalist nations, but the latter's aim was to pile up profits and plunder our natural resources.

Naturally enough, after Ethiopia chose the socialist road of development, there was a significant increase in our cooperation with the USSR, the GDR, Cuba and other socialist countries. As I see it, Soviet assistance falls into two categories—on the one hand, the USSR helps us to defend our revolutionary gains from international imperialism and its African agents; on the other—it gives us aid in tackling our socio-economic development problems. The fraternal socialist nations provide us with assistance in such critical areas as agriculture, education, health care, and the development of deposits. Our cooperation with them is strictly based on principles of mutual respect, equality, and non-interference in each other's affairs.

I am quite sure that it would be impossible to cite an example of mutually profitable cooperation between a developing African nation and a Western country or a multinational corporation.

igor DANILIN

British-Chinese

military cooperation

London. At the end of this year, the British Ministry of Defence is to sign a treaty with Peking according to which the British company Vespene Thornycroft and the British Aerospace Corporation are to help China modernize her arm forces, reports "The Sunday Telegraph" of London. Under the terms of the contract, estimated at 600 million pounds, the two British firms are to modify eight Chinese destroyers to carry anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles. These firms have also undertaken to modernize the Chinese radar and electronic systems and warships.

Tragedy at sea

Miami. Reuter-TASS. An investigation has begun here into the case of a hundred Haitian refugees who died of hunger or cholera wounds during a 20-day sea journey from Haiti to the United States. The vessel, taken into port by a US patrol boat, had 180 people on board, who had left Haiti in search of a better lot. They claimed that when the ship put out to sea 250 people were aboard. 80 subsequently died of hunger, having no money to pay for food and water, and another 16 were killed in disputes with the ship's owners.

LEFT WING WINS GREEK ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

A crushing defeat has been suffered by the ruling New Democracy Party which won 36.05 per cent, entitling it to 113 seats.

The PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreu said: "We aim to carry out the democratic changes we have declared in our election programme. We shall implement these changes with the active participation and support of the people."

TRAGEDY OF THE 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION'

Tokyo. Nearly twenty million people were killed, as a result of armed clashes, repression, and the violent actions taken by the "red guards", in the ten years of the "cultural revolution" in China, states the Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri". All in all, nearly 600 million people suffered in one way or another from the "cultural revolution". According to the newspaper, this information was obtained from an investigation conducted on instructions from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

"Yomiuri" points out that the armed clashes between different groupings during the "cultural revolution" developed into something akin to a civil war, with the opposing sides fighting with different types of arms, including tanks.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The American Administration's new nuclear programme makes a nuclear war more likely, said William Van Cleave, one of President Reagan's top military advisers and director of the strategic research programme at the University of Southern California.

© A Sharon, Israeli Defence Minister, has announced that the headquarters of the Israeli army commander will be moved from Tel Aviv to a Jerusalem suburb.

10,000 MILLION LIRE TO SAVE POMPEII

Rome. A huge roof is to be erected over the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Pompeii. This has been announced by the Italian Ministry of Culture which has devised a special plan to protect and preserve this 2,000-year-old city from exposure. The plan also envisages the restoration and reinforcement of the 3,000 structures which have come down to us after the city itself was destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in the year 79 A.D. The buildings of Pompeii were badly damaged in the severe earthquakes which hit southern Italy last November.

Nearly 10,000 million lire are to be spent by the Italian government on the project.

PEOPLE

Many fans of FRG football "king" Franz Beckenbauer know that he often wears a T-shirt with a British Petroleum emblem and has recently exchanged his Mercedes-380 for a modest Italian Lancia-delta. Only a few, however, know why. The fact of the matter is that Beckenbauer acts as a walking advertisement for products of the above companies—for money of course. Lancia, for instance, paid him 350,000 lire.



Prof. Andreas Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement which won a landslide victory in the Greek elections Sunday makes a victory statement surrounded by Greek and foreign journalists.

Photo UPI-TASS

Science and technology

BULGARIANS TO BUILD 'GLASS BRIDGE'

Specialists of the Bulgarian Central Institute for the Chemical Industry have designed, in cooperation with colleagues from other institutes, unique "glass bridge". An experimental model of the bridge, which is to be made of transparent plastic, will stand a load of 1,200 tonnes. The world's first ever "glass bridge" is to be built across the Nisava River at the end of this year.

ANCIENT CANAL LINKING RED AND MEDITERRANEAN SEAS

An archaeological expedition recently made an interesting discovery at the ancient port of Quesir, on the Red Sea. They uncovered the hull of an old Roman ship, dating from the first century B.C., at a depth of 74 metres. Amphorae, tiles, and bronze and stone objects were retrieved from the ship.

The archaeologists believe that the discovery of the ship in this particular place confirms the long-held theory that during the time of the pharaohs a canal linked the Red and Mediterranean seas. Repeated mention of the canal is made in ancient documents up to now, however, no material proof of its existence has come to light. Experts consider that the canal must probably have existed but, that no time passed, it filled up with silt.

EXOTA-81

The visitors to the pavilions of the international exhibition of decorative birds, Exota-81, which has opened in Olomouc, in Czechoslovakia, enjoy a gem of bright colours. The exhibition has been attended by ornithologists from 8 countries, including the Soviet Union. The collection of rare parrots attracts special attention. Fifteen out of the 18 varieties of this species inhabiting South America are represented at the exhibition. Of great interest are the opal-caged, colorful-looking, and various types of waterfowl.

Problems of environmental protection are discussed at the seminars organized during the course of the exhibition. Special emphasis is paid to the experience of Soviet, Bulgarian, and Czechoslovak ornithologists in preserving and breeding rare types of birds.

JULES VERNE WAS 1000 YEARS OUT...

In 1873, some 1,500 inhabitants of the resort of Biarritz, in France, will have video telephones instead of conventional ones. The person speaking will be able to see the face of the person he is talking to on a mini-screen.

Another aspect of this experiment is of interest: the 1 cm-thick cable is made out of optical fibre rather than copper wire; this will make it possible for 30,000 telephone conversations to be carried out simultaneously, whereas the usual 13 cm-thick cable can only cope with 2,700 numbers of a line.

The well-known sci-fi writer, Jules Verne, was therefore 1000 years out in his prediction—the foretold use of video telephones in the year 2089.

'FLYING SAUCER' FROM AUSTRIA

Heinz Jordan, from Austria, who dabbles in physics and construction of model planes has come out with a new model, bearing a striking resemblance to a "flying saucer" which he has called a turboplane. Heinz's turboplane is little more than one metre in diameter, to the centre of ring-shaped airfoils is the engine, with a propeller rotating round the ring surface, and the cockpit. The propeller is above the cockpit. When it is set in motion it lifts the model into the air and, at the same time, rotates the "ring". In five minutes the turboplane can climb to 5,000 metres, i.e., it develops a speed of 18 metres per second.

Jordan believes that if a life-size model of the turboplane were to be built it would possess a huge lifting capacity.

OF INTEREST

Talking seal

Among the inhabitants of the sea aquarium in Boston, there is a talking seal, named Hoover, who can pronounce several phrases better and more distinctly than the most talented parrot.

The seal's gift for imitating human speech was discovered by tamper, P. Florell, three years ago. Encouraging the seal with morsels of his beloved herring, Florell has taught him a number of English phrases, including "Hello, how are you?", "Come here", etc. Hoover is also adept at copying human laughter. Besides, the seal is able to imitate the words of the seal's trainer, who is the first ever speaking mammal.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OPEN CONNIVANCE

B. Barakhtia writes in PRAVDA about the Chinese media's reaction to the mass demonstrations taking place in Western Europe in protest against the siting of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Touching on the recent peace march attended by 250,000 people in Bonn, Barakhtia points out that in its report "Renmin Ribao" played up to the American and NATO militarist circles when it said that the demonstration was staged by "a small group" of pacifists and religious zealots. The Chinese leaders delude themselves, says Barakhtia, that the anti-war and anti-missile movement in Western Europe "does not express public sentiment", and that therefore can be discounted.

In its attempt to distort the genuine meaning and significance of the growing peace movement in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Holland, Belgium and other countries opposed to the deployment in Western Europe of the new medium-range nuclear American missiles, Peking involuntarily removes the smoke-screen from its own militarist capitalist exploits. The underlying reasons for its alliance with the bourgeoisie of the arms race, and thus becomes, in the face of international public opinion, an active assistant in the total plans to complete the armament of NATO.

WHAT WASHINGTON IS STAKING IN IRAN ON?

Internal unrest in Iran undoubtedly plays into the hands of foreign imperialist circles, which strive to take revenge for the overthrow of the Shah's regime, a faithful mentor of imperialism, above all of Washington, the NEW TIMES weekly writes.

The imperialist larcas, the article stresses, have not resigned themselves to their defeat, and are holding intrigues and conspiracies against the independent republic of Iran, under these difficult circumstances for that country, the weekly points out, one cannot but be of the very least puzzled by the fact that while exposing US imperialism and its intrigues, some Iranian figures are for some reason putting on the level "two super powers"—the USA and the USSR, or "two political notions"—the West and the East. To say nothing of the injustice and absolute groundlessness of such pronouncements, this approach weakens the truly anti-imperialist character of the Iranian revolution, is not it what Washington is staking on?

ALONG THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY

The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, touching upon the forthcoming talks on medium-range nuclear means, points out that the USSR declares for talks based on the principle of equal security and also equal, for mutual interests. The Soviet Union is ready to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in its Western areas. If additional new US medium-range nuclear means are not deployed in Western Europe.

This proposal is quite feasible, the newspaper points out. Questions pertaining to the limitation of medium-range nuclear means would be examined and decided simultaneously and in organic link with questions on the US forward-based nuclear means and with due regard for all factors determining the strategic situation in Europe. As a rough balance of medium-range nuclear potentials has now taken shape in Europe, and only a package examination of questions pertaining to their limitation and reduction can preserve the balance at a lower level.

Presently NATO has 1,000 units of the means of delivery of medium-range nuclear weapons, the newspaper goes on to write. 700 of them are American means. According to a number of Western estimates, they are capable of causing a 20 per cent damage to the USSR's population and industrial might. Not taking them into account would imply disregarding the security interests of the USSR, and our country cannot, of course, agree to it. Britain and France also have a serious potential. They have roughly 500 medium-range nuclear means. The NATO weapons can hit the Soviet Union's powerful additional strategic potential threatening the USSR's security.

The paper goes on to write considering the permanent build-up of that potential, the USSR was forced to take the necessary defence measures in the form of deployment, according to the NATO classification, of 55-20 missiles having high combat characteristics. The total number of the Soviet medium-range nuclear means is also nearly one thousand.



This mini-engine was built early in the century. Although it is so old, it is in a good working condition and is now used to amuse children. Every Sunday boys and girls come to see it racing along a small track in a small park of an Australian town giving off beautiful sparks.

In the photo: 10-year-old Wayne Thompson inspecting the vintage after a regular run.

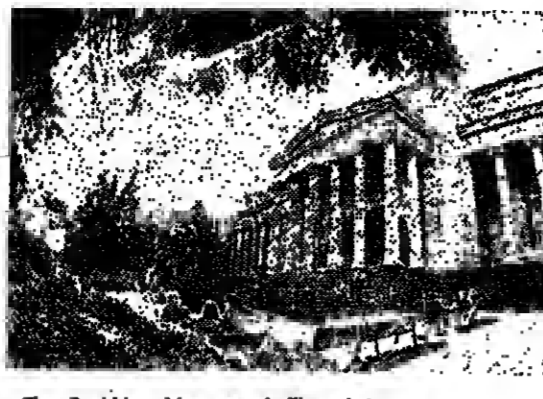
Round the Soviet Union

● "SIBERIA IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE" IS THE THEME UNION CONFERENCE AT PRESENT BEING HELD AT AKADEMGORODOK, THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY IN NOVOSIBIRSK. The conference commemorates the 400th anniversary of the development of Siberia, which began by the expedition of the legendary explorer, Yermak Timofeyevich. In their papers to the conference, delegates are concentrating on the place and role of Siberia in the social, political, economic and cultural life of this country at different epochs.

● AN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS FROM THE CMEA COUNTRIES HAS BEEN OPENED IN MINSK. The participants will examine problems related to the prediction of the future development of science and technology in the spheres of scientific and technological cooperation. The school has been set up on the suggestion of delegates to the second international symposium of CMEA countries on problems of forecasting in science and technology.

● RARE EXAMPLES OF FOLK ART ARE ON DISPLAY AT THE ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM WHICH HAS NOW OPENED IN MOGILEV (BYELORUSSIA). The exhibits bear testimony to the fact that the people living along the Dnieper River have, since time immemorial, been fond of woodcarving, weaving and of making ceramics. The local craftsmen still preserve the secrets of how to make paper-thin tiles, coverlets which are noted both for their original make-up and design, and amusing wooden figurines. Samples of these are exhibited in the section of the museum devoted to folk arts and crafts.

THE ART AND OUR CHILDREN



The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

Many visitors to the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, in Moscow, are often surprised to see a detachment of artists, young, Roman legions marching through the halls, or a young lady, dressed in clothes resembling those worn by Ophelia or Juliet, skipping past them. The children remain entirely oblivious of the smiles and looks of

surprise on the faces of the grown-ups. Schoolchildren, from the ages of 11 to 17, gather at the museum several times a week. They are members of studios where they study painting and sculpture, architecture and archaeology. Ancient Egypt and Athens of the times of Pericles and Phidias,

the culture of the Middle Ages, the Italian masters of the Renaissance, the works of the great masters of the 17th-18th centuries—such is the range of interests of these young art lovers. They listen to lectures by leading specialists, take part in seminars, work on archaeological digs, and give talks on art of their schools and technical training colleges. At special evenings arranged at the end of the academic year, the children, dressed in clothes of all ages and epochs, act in their favourite works of art, or resurrect old dances and songs, folk legends and ballads.

The first small group of children came to the museum in the 20s, today over a thousand Moscow schoolchildren are working at the museum. That only a few of them later become art critics or join the ranks of galleries and museums is relatively unimportant. The early encounter with genuine works of art will be of help to them later on in their adult life when they have to distinguish genuine from Hittite values.

Other museums in our country, including the Hermitage in Leningrad, the Yerevan Art Gallery and the Tbilisi Museum of Children's Art, are also involved in the aesthetic education of our children.



Before the rehearsal.

Funduk nuts from the Carpathians

The foothills of the Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains are covered today with funduk groves. And the wide-scale harvesting of funduks (funduk is a forest nut with a thin shell) is now in progress.

By cross-breeding, horticulturalists at the Lvov Agricultural Institute have obtained high-yielding and hardy trees, such as the Lvoysky, Sveloch and Shokoladny varieties. These are cold-resistant, immune to disease and are distinguished by early ripening.

The groves of these trees planted five years ago in the Lvov, Chernivtsy, Ivano-Frankovsk and Transcarpathian regions now yield 20-25 metric centners of nuts per hectare.

Takyrs land developed

Takyrs, hard clay land, previously believed to be barren, are now being developed in Turkmenia, the southernmost republic in Soviet Central Asia.

A 20-year long comprehensive programme of development of takyrs, located in the middle reaches of the Amudarya River, was launched in the republic. For two or three years this land is sown by barley and lucerne, which improves the soil.

The Karakum Desert, the main subject for further irrigation, takes up a major part of Turkmenia's territory. In this desert, there are more than 10 million hectares of land, that can be irrigated. A kind of a "takyr" Many areas border on the 1,100 kilometre-long Karakum Canal, crossing the desert and the Amudarya River.

By the year 2000 the irrigated area in the republic is to double due to the development of desert lands and takyrs, and to exceed two million hectares.

Factors on the genetic organization of the cell, and the way these changes are passed on from one generation to the next, methods of determining genetic damage, and of evaluating the risk element in a given pesticide, medicine, industrial compound, etc. The results of this research serve as the basis for recommendations on how to avoid and prevent genetic damage.

Particularly severe are the genetic consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. The mutagenic influences of the environment, of which we are making such a thorough study, are insignificant by comparison with the catastrophic genetic consequences of nuclear war, not only for people living now, but for the many generations that will be born of those who manage to survive such a war.

A nuclear war would be a disaster for the whole of mankind—a disaster from which the world would never recover.

POWER FROM WIND

Wind power is now used to pump water from underground wells, to generate electricity, to protect pipelines from corrosion, and to provide energy for domestic use. But the above are small capacity units serving only a handful of individuals, writes Nikolai Molyahev, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

Currently the Gidroprosk Institute is working on designs for wind electric stations to generate power for the national unified power grid. Our country has some experience in constructing big wind electric generating units, back in the 30s we built the world's largest wind station in the Crimea.

Today our scientists and designers, Molyahev continues, are working on turbine models and searching for the optimum locations for such units, i.e., places suitable to a lot of wind. There is no shortage of such locations in this country. For instance, the area of the city of Novorossiysk is famous for its violent "bora" winds; the Kola Peninsula, the Nulak area beyond the Arctic Circle, and the Apheron Peninsula on the Caspian Sea.

THE MEANING OF THE RUSSIAN CHORUS

Choir singing in Soviet Russia is as the spawning, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. A lot of such outstanding compositions as the choruses by Georgy Sviridov. A large number of talented choral conductors have appeared, new choruses have been

established and a new style of choral singing is evolving.

Choir singing occupies a special place in Russia's musical culture. Russian folk songs are centuries old. In the Middle Ages, choral singing without instrumental accompaniment was practically the only type of professional music in Russia.

Closely linked to the written word and always seeking to convey its precise meaning, Russian choral music has an important quality—that of reflecting the human spiritual world in all its numerous aspects. In other words, Russian choral music represents an authentic and precise recording in sound of the history and spiritual life of the Russian people, as well as of their supreme life aspirations and hopes. And it is just because of this very quality that Russian choral singing attracts so much attention from the public. In our libraries and archives are innumerable musical treasures—music for ancient Russian choral singing dating from the 12th to the 18th centuries. Most of this wealth remains undeposited, as the key to the musical notation has yet to be discovered. Musicologists have a massive task in front of them to restore and study this musical heritage, concludes the newspaper.

SPECTATOR MUST BE SURE OF THE HERO ON THE STAGE

Will a "positive character" without any Davis interest theatre-goers today, asks the Azerbaijan writer Andriy in the magazine, TEATR.

We are all captivated by the new proportions of an ancient Greek or Roman statue. But the modern hero who assumes the rigid beautiful postures and speaks indecipherable truths scares me at worst, and bores me at best.

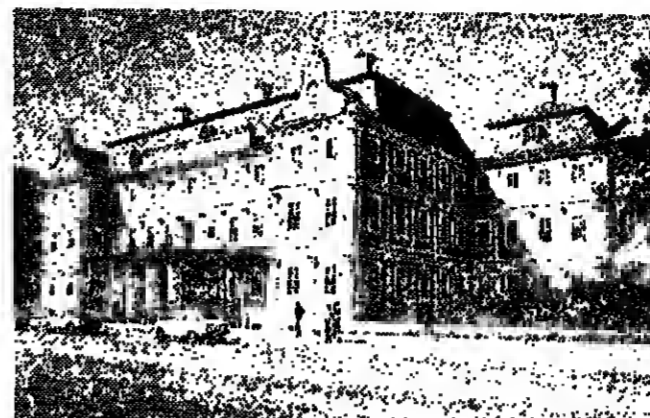
A genuine and independently-thinking spectator will read in any way to this impeccably personage, except believe in him. Yet, there can be no conflict between the actors and the audience without this: the truth expressed even in a most grotesque, propagandistic, or any other form. I believe that the modern theatre has a task to recover from its "ideal" (ideal which has been partially lost). Therefore, a hero in such a theatre should first of all be credible, living, and corresponding with reality as much as possible, and it will be later that the spectators will, each proceeding from his or her spiritual or life experience, decide how close the actor is to the ideal which, all people most probably have in the most intimate corners of their hearts.

Places to visit

The Monastikov Palace belonged to Alexander Menshikov, one of Peter the Great's "new men". It stands on Vasilyevsky Island in Leningrad, and is one of the few buildings dating back to the first quarter of the 18th century that have survived to our day.

Work began on the palace in 1710 during the victorious Northern War, when after the capture of Vyborg, it was felt that the young city was "safe" from the enemy, i.e., the Swedes.

After 1713, when Peter the



THE MENSHIKOV PALACE

Great decided to make Vasilyevsky Island into the centre of the fast-growing town of Petersburg. The significance of the palace increased and the building plans were changed. It was expanded.

From 1730 the palace, and the new buildings around it, housed Russia's first school of higher education: the Cadets Corps. Many outstanding personalities of the 18th and the

first half of the 19th centuries, graduated from this school: the army commanders Rumyantsev, Zadorovskiy and Suvorov; the playwright and poet Shchegolev; the founder of the first Russian drama company, Volkov; and the Decembrist and poet Rylov.

Today the Menshikov Palace is open to the public. It contains works of art dating back to the end of the 17th and the

first third of the 18th centuries: paintings, sculpture, prints, furniture, and other objects of the applied arts.

Some of the items on view, which have been brought here from the repositories of the Hermitage Museum, belonged to Menshikov himself.

The Menshikov Palace, which belonged to one of the most colourful and prominent personalities in Russian history, now provides a good idea of the interior decoration characteristic of the time.

MEDICAL TOWNSHIP IN TOMSK

A Siberian division of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has been opened in Tomsk with the aim of uniting medical institutions in the area into a scientific-coordination centre for Siberia and the Far East. The centre will be situated in the medical academy town, the ship which is being built on the outskirts of the city. New branches of the all-Union cardiological, oncological and psychiatric centres of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences have already been established in the township.

History lesson in mediaeval castle

Children attending a school in the town of Ozolokla in Latvia, have their history lessons in a "mediaeval castle". The children built this miniature wooden structure on top of an artificial hill themselves; they surrounded it with a moat and castle walls. Not far away, they have dug out an artificial "sea" where the school's young geographers set off "for the unknown" in sailing boats.

The so-called green classrooms in this open-air school are equipped for every subject. For budding biologists there is a "biological path" winding through a pine forest; while adjacent to the stadium there are of an original design houses containing a physics lab and studies for the young chemists and mathematicians. Next door are playgrounds for minors, and for those children who stay on at school after classes are over until their parents can collect them.

The open-air lessons have a beneficial effect on the children's health, and help them cope better with an overloaded school itinerary. Following the example set by the Ozolokla school, many other educational institutions in the rural areas of Latvia have also organized green classrooms.

WORLDWIDE SUPPORT FOR PATRIOTS

More and more people in the world are coming to the conclusion that an evil should be put to the cruelty, torture, and political, economic and cultural oppression practised by the South African regime on the peoples of Southern Africa. We should unite our efforts in the struggle for the restoration of justice in this part of the world, said the Rev. Richard Wood, Bishop of the Anglican Church in Tanzania, addressing a press conference in Moscow. Also present at the conference were other delegates to the International Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggle of the People of Southern Africa which took place in New York.

I believe, said Richard Wood, that many people, and most of all the Americans, are still ignorant of the genuine state of affairs in Southern Africa. Yet, they should be told the truth. The Church, which commands considerable influence in many Western countries can contribute to the distribution of authentic information about what is happening in Africa.

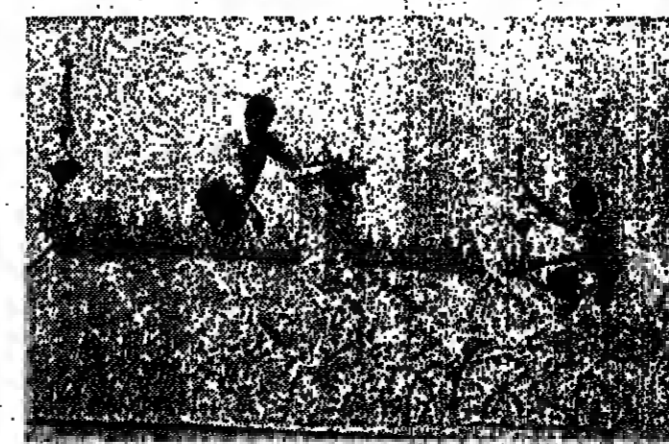
One of the most remarkable features of the conference was that it was held in the United States, said Kamelina Nehova, a SWAPO representative. The speeches of the delegates to the conference exploded various fabrications concerning the situation in the south of Africa. This is the first time that such a large number of delegates—nearly 500—have gathered together. Representatives from political, social, trade union, and

religious organizations from many countries came to the conference to discuss the situation in the south of Africa, and what is more important, to talk about the American position on this problem, said Vassil Livanov, Chairman of the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in the South of Africa.

Two general declarations adopted at the conference expose those Western countries who, while speaking about their solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, are in effect, pandering to the Pretoria regime. This document condemns any attempts to replace SWAPO, representing the people of Namibia, by different pro-South-African groupings and puppet leaders, and expresses support for the African National Congress in its struggle. "The National Programme for Action", approved by the delegates, outlines specific steps which should be taken in support of the Southern African people. Another important decision taken was that of setting up a special committee to implement the resolutions adopted.

How should one assess the American authorities' refusal to issue entry visas for the Soviet delegation to the conference? This step, which was sharply criticized by the delegates, led to quite opposite results: the absence of the Soviet delegation was felt even more than if it had been present.

Nikolai ZABORN



Ordinary tin and aluminium plates are transformed, by craftsmen from the village of Tabany, in Moldavia, into original drain pipes, fuses and wall frames bearing national decorative patterns. In the photos: the roof of a house in Tabany (left) as example of the way these are decorated in Moldavian villages. Photo by A. Grigoriu

VIEWPOINT

Plan vs economic Initiative: search for optimum ratio



Prof. Alexander BIRMAN, D. Sc. (Economics)

In the early 80s, one of the key tasks in the restructuring of Soviet economic management has been the search for the best possible balance between centralization and the development of economic initiatives. As the role of the USSR State Planning Committee and Ministries continues to increase there is an equivalent expansion in the responsibility and opportunities for initiative at the level of individual enterprises.

Let us take a look at how the system works. One of the key factors in the creation of associations, comprising several individual factories. These are now the basic units in Soviet production. Today, we have more than four thousand industrial associations incorporating 18 thousand factories, or one third of the total number in this country, accounting for nearly half of all Soviet output. It is obvious that an association with thousands and sometimes even tens of thousands of employees has more independence as an entity. In objective and legal terms, than an individual factory. It also has a broad research and development base, its own sales network, and even often maintains direct links with its clients abroad. A number of large industrial centres have Boards of Association Managers—informal organizations enabling managers to settle many problems on the spot through mutual help and the pooling of resources.

Today, many associations and whole industries are switching from a pay-off basis to a self-financing system. Under the latter system, an enterprise, association, or industry sell their products or services, and divide the profits into three parts as follows: expansion of production, payment of bonuses and state budget. Taxation of enterprises forms over 91 per cent of all state budget revenues.

At the same time, these industries and enterprises which are supposed to work on a pay-off basis receive considerable subsidies from the state budget for construction, research and development, prospecting, training of personnel, etc. Strictly speaking, an industry's ability to work on a pay-off basis applies only to current production, rather than to the entire sphere of its economic activities.

The situation changes radically when enterprises and industries become self-financing. They receive not a single kopek from the budget, whatever their needs, though they contribute a fixed part of their profits to it. Expansion costs are met from their own savings and, if necessary, through credits from banks. It is obvious that in such economic conditions the management has a greater degree of independence and responsibility. They have to meet all expansion and day-to-day requirements from their own resources.

For Afghan schoolchildren

The Maeril publishers in Baku, Azerbaijan, are putting together an ABC in the Pashto language for Afghan first-graders.

Other Afghan orders include ten children's books for reading, as well as a book of Pashto poetry, works by Azerbaijani classics, albums and reference books.

Canadians donate books to Lenin Library

A collection of two thousand books by French-Canadian writers was presented to the Lenin Library by the Quebec USSR Friendship Society at a recent ceremony in Moscow.

The collection contains richly illustrated publications mainly dedicated to the Canadian Province of Quebec—to its history and present-day life. Also represented are fiction, and books on science, politics, literature and art.

This gift forms a welcome supplement to a collection of English books donated to the Lenin Library a year ago by the Canada-USSR Association.

In turn the Lenin Library, the largest in the USSR, is to put together a collection of books by Soviet writers to be sent to Canada.

Timur's palace found

Tourists discovered a road from Samarkand to Shahrisabz, described in the 15th century by the Spanish ambassador Ruy Gonzalez Clavijo, a guest of the formidable ruler of Central Asia Timur. Today these ancient towns are linked by an asphalted highway while the former road had so far been mentioned only in old chronicles.

Tourists noticed a broad path stretching along hills which led to a large field where the ruins of a big red brick building were preserved.

This was the renowned country palace Takht-Karash, where the Spanish guest had been invited five centuries ago. This conclusion was drawn by scientific workers of the Museum of History, Culture and Art of the Peoples of Uzbekistan. They discovered there remnants of dishes and ceramics dating back to Timur's time.

The ancient road and the architectural monument are to be restored and included in tourist itineraries.



Ordinary tin and aluminium plates are transformed, by craftsmen from the village of Tabany, in Moldavia, into original drain pipes, fuses and wall frames bearing national decorative patterns. In the photos: the roof of a house in Tabany (left) as example of the way these are decorated in Moldavian villages. Photo by A. Grigoriu

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Vladimir Gostyukhin



was the key element in the role, yet the element that was most difficult to act—the agony at betrayal. He showed how easy it is to take the first steps in this direction, dictated as they are by a natural thirst for life, and also that it is impossible, having taken the first step, to stop, because this is a downward movement; to reach the end of this road is a terrifying prospect. It is only then that you will understand that you cannot retrace your steps, and that your life has been ruled by your own tragedy. Gostyukhin played this role with such mastery, that his own sympathy rather than revulsion, and his tale is perceived as a tragedy.

Gostyukhin is far from resembling our stereotyped idea of an actor. He has a homely face which seems to have been roughly hewn out of stone, and a well-built, athletic figure. Seeing him, one might think he is a peasant or a worker, but certainly not an actor. Indeed, in his striking individuality, which goes to the core of all stereotypes, in his talent and above all, to his credibility, Gostyukhin brings to mind the writer, actor and director Vasily Shukshin. Gostyukhin is like a chunk of real life which for some obscure reason finds itself in the artificial world of the cinema.

This genuineness, totality and credibility which are part of the man have drawn directors to him like a magnet. He has been utterly credible in any film and in any part. Sometimes, this quality of Gostyukhin's even saved an entire film as great as his reserve of credibility. Whenever their objective qualities, no film in which Gostyukhin has played has gone unnoticed.

Yet, his best piece of acting, and his most brilliant and powerful piece of characterization still remains his performance in "The Ascent". This may perhaps be explained by the fact that here Gostyukhin's talent is combined with Larisa Shepitko's brilliant direction and with the outstanding literary basis of the film: the novel by the Byelorussian writer Vasily Bykov. Today, Vladimir Gostyukhin is a familiar figure on the set. Let us hope that we shall see him in more parts worthy of his splendid debut, and of his serious and powerful talent.

Natalia MITINA

The 'Sovietische Heimland' Journal is twenty years old

Aron Vergelis, Editor-in-Chief of "Sovietische Heimland" (Soviet Motherland) holds in his hands the 220th issue of this popular Soviet literary journal published in the Yiddish language. Vergelis explains the journal's success—it comes out monthly—by its close link with the new stage in the history of Jewish literature.

Over one hundred prose writers, poets, dramatists, critics and publicists writing in the Yiddish language, contribute regularly to the "Sovietische Heimland".

This is a special issue commemorating the journal's 20th anniversary; each issue has been signed by Vergelis himself.

The concentration of the creative forces of Soviet Jewish literature around the journal is obvious. Aron Vergelis believes, he leads through the pages of poetry: 60 authors from different parts of the USSR, including such masters as Avram Cuvas, Dora Khalkina, and Boris Mogilner.

Our circulation is booming, Vergelis continues. Today our work is known and valued in 23 countries.

"Sovietische Heimland" maintains close ties with Jewish institutions abroad. The editorial board has received works from American author Melvin Gussie, and from writers in Israel, Bulgaria, and Syria.

"As true internationalists, we will continue our stand against the ideology of Zionism and to expose it, and standers about the position of Jews in the USSR," the editor-in-chief stressed.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. The traditional music festival has opened at the Kolarchevo people's university in Yugoslavia. Well-known ensembles, ballet groups and symphony orchestras from many countries, including the Symphony Orchestra of the USSR, under the baton of Yevgeny Svetlanov, are taking part.

Tours. Soviet pianist Grigory Sokolov gave a concert in Munich recently during which he played works by Beethoven and Chopin. Speaking highly of the event, "Süddeutsche Zeitung" noted that concerts by Soviet artists had become a tradition in the cultural life of West Germany.

Opera. The Estonia Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tallinn has staged Kargos' opera "Victim" based on the famous story by Soviet writer A. Tolstol, "The Viper".



Recently Moscow's Central Soviet Army Theatre premiered the comedy, "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers" by American playwright Neil Simon. Vladimir Zeldin plays Bernie Cashman and Lyudmila Golubkina plays Betty Mitchell. Photo by Mikhail Stokov

MAYAKOVSKY IN ART

The exhibition, "Mayakovsky as Seen by the Fine Arts", now on in Vladimir Mayakovsky Museum in Moscow, traces his career from the first book, "Me", issued in 1913 to the present-day editions of his works.

The poet's personality and creative pursuits are still a great inspiration to Soviet and foreign artists as reflected in their illustrations to his works and arrangement of his plays. Among the 150 items on view are portraits of Mayakovsky done in his lifetime, editions of his books, sketches to the scenery of the first production of his "The Bedbug" and "The Bath" plays, which were instrumental in the advancement of the Soviet theatre, as well as posters and first Soviet advertisements, which the poet cooperated on.



The portrait of Mayakovsky done by Mexican artist Diego Rivera and bearing his inscription: "This is how I saw Mayakovsky during his visit to Mexico."

ANTHOLOGY OF BRITISH POETRY

An Anthology entitled "British Poetry in Russian Translation (14th to 19th centuries)", published by Progress, has aroused great interest among Soviet readers.

Containing original poems with parallel Russian texts, it is almost 700 pages long. Generation after generation of translators have made Shakespeare known to the Russian reader. It was during the playwright's lifetime that a rapprochement took place between England and Russia; English poetry has been translated into Russian since the beginning of the 19th century.

Academician Mikhail Alexeyev, the well-known Soviet literary critic; Corresponding Member of the British Academy and honorary doctor of the University of Oxford, who died not long ago, wrote an afterword for the anthology.

NEW PRODUCTION BY CHOREOGRAPHIC MINIATURES

The first night of the ballet, "Christmas Games", produced by the Choreographic Miniatures company, recently took place at the Otkrytsky Grand Concert Hall in Leningrad. The production is based on song and dance folklores.

We studied folk tales not from books but from the people who practise them, said young choreographer Natalia Volkova. To collect material for the ballet we travelled extensively across north-western Russia. It was a most rewarding experience. We sought to show Christmas-tide as

being a genuinely popular holiday, which has preserved intact the early Slavic rites. The music for the ballet, Volkova continued, composed by Alexander Solntsev, features the same popular song intonation.

Young choreographers are given broad opportunities for experiment in the Choreographic Miniatures company, started by outstanding ballet master Leonid Yakobson. Graduates from the Leningrad Conservatoire, for instance, have worked with the company on their own productions.

WHAT'S ON!

October 20-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 20 — Tchaikovsky, "Sven Lake" (ballet). 21, 24 (mat) — Rosini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 22 — Pavlov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet). 23 — Givovila, Karl, "Natal" (performance by the Moscow Classical Ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 20 — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera). 21, 24 (mat) — Oso-act ballets. 22 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet). 23 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (Tchaikovsky, "Iolanta" (opera). 24 (eve) — Musorgsky, "Khovanshchina" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 21 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 22 — Balasanyan, "Shakunala" (ballet). 23 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 24 — Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera).

Opera. 23 — Korker, "Krechinsky's Wedding". 24 (mat) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Kiss From Our Backyard". 24 (eve) — Kalman, "La Violante de Montmartre".

FILMS

The Crossing (Britain). The French Resistance movement tries to get a well-known scientist across the frontier in the Second World War.

Clothes: "Pervomaysky" (3/20 Pervomayskaya St.). Metro Pervomayskaya.

The Victim (Hungary). About the investigation of a series of mysterious murders.

Cinema: "Budapest" (14 Le-skova St.). Metro Medvedkovo. Buses 278, 259, 601.

EXHIBITIONS

George's Representations. Office in Moscow (6 Paltashnaya St.). An exhibition of 100 drawings by Russian artist George's.

BUSINESS

CMEA MEETS IN SESSION

The 101st session of the CMEA Executive Committee, recently held in Moscow, considered a range of practical steps to promote economic cooperation. It is planned to speed up the joint development of a number of critically important systems, advanced machines and equipment and to embark on

their joint manufacture and deliveries at the start of the next five-year period (1986-1990). The member-countries will make joint forecasts for the development of raw materials and the power industries and will outline methods to deal with the fuel and raw materials

problems on a cooperative basis in the longer term.

The committee heard reports on the work of the CMEA standing commissions on cooperation in engineering and agriculture.

It was stressed that cooperation in engineering has helped the member-countries to meet more fully their requirements for machines and equipment; in must member-countries, it was emphasized, engineering is now a major industry. It was further noted that mutual deliveries now account for over two-thirds of the member-countries' needs in such products.

The committee underscored the advantages of CMEA cooperation in developing agriculture, energy, transport, geological prospecting, and health care.

FLAG FOLLOWS TRADE

Alwin Münchmeyer, Chairman of the Foreign Economic Council attached to the office of the Federal Minister of Economics, paid a visit to the Soviet Union recently in connection with the tenth session of the USSR-TRC Commission on Economy, Science and Technology, being held here. Speaking about the large-scale projects discussed during the tenth session in an interview with an "MNI" correspondent, Alwin Münchmeyer said: "I would like to emphasize the problems involved in getting medium-size and small firms to participate in bilateral cooperation. It is practically impossible for such firms to maintain business contacts in Moscow at a desirable level. Yet I believe that the participation of these firms in the development of trade and economic links would be of interest to our

Soviet partners, Münchmeyer stressed.

The participation of medium-size and small firms would help to contribute to an increase in Soviet exports to the Federal Republic, as well as to an increase of West exports to the Soviet Union.

For instance, several West German firms could open a combined office in the Soviet Union in order to maintain the necessary contacts for holding talks.

Although there is a German proverb, "Trade follows the flag", it could be paraphrased, "The flag follows trade" for there is an undoubted link between economic and political relations. I believe that good economic relations lead to a thaw in the political climate, said Münchmeyer.

Contacts and contracts

USSR Minister of Civil Aviation B. Bugayev and Italian Minister of Civil Aviation Minister V. Balsano have agreed in Rome to expand the current bilateral civil aviation agreements.

Under the terms of a contract signed between V/O Energomashexport and the department of Syrian railways, during the current two-year period, the latter country will be supplied with 80 truckline diesel engines with a capacity of 2,800 hp each. The engines will be used for driving passengers and goods trains.

Letters have been signed and exchanged in Moscow on the contribution of the Soviet and Japanese governments to the successful and timely fulfillment of the third general agreement, signed on March 9, 1981, concerning the supply of equipment, machines, spare parts and materials from Japan to the USSR and the delivery from the USSR to Japan of commercial and town timber.

Hemocomplex, Hungary, is to supply the USSR, via Technopromimport, with a consignment of presser for the rubber and plastics industries and centrifuges for the chemical industry. Tungsram, also Hungary, via Technopromimport, will be supplying the Soviet Union with equipment for the production of colour TV picture tubes and incandescent lamps, and other machinery jointly developed by Soviet and Hungarian specialists.

BHILAI TAKES

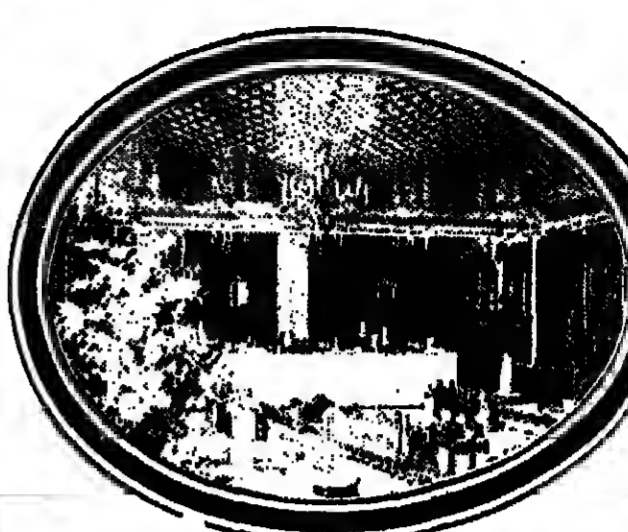
A NEW LEASE ON LIFE

According to the Indian "National Herald", the Bhilai steel works built over 20 years back has remained throughout these years a brilliant example of friendly cooperation between the USSR and India. The efficient and smooth operation of the steel plant employing now some 55,000 people has been achieved, the paper stresses, due to the sincerity and selfless devotion to their work of the Soviet engineers and technicians and the high technical qualifications gained by the Indian steelmakers during their work side by side with the Soviet specialists.

Sierra Leone fishing industry

Commenting on the 5th session of the Joint Soviet-Sierra Leone commission on cooperation in the fishing industry, now under way in Freetown, the local press points out that thanks to Soviet help, the industry is making good progress in Sierra Leone.

IF YOU WANT TO RELAX AND HAVE A GOOD TIME — HAVE IT WITH US!



No need to postpone your business talk till the morrow. Why not continue it after 7 p.m., at the Business Club's new restaurant at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries (V/O Sovincenr).

The cosy interior, entertaining floor show, abundant Russian and exquisite West European cuisine, and excellent coffee we offer our clients will make your night with us a night worth remembering.

Don't forget to visit our other restaurants Rusky, Continental, Express and our numerous bars.

Bills are payable in hard currency or with the following credit cards: American Express, Visa, Carte Bleue, Diner's Club, Eurocard.

For bookings phone 253-77-29. Our address: Moscow, 12 Krasnopresnenskoye Embankment.



FRENCH FASHIONS IN MOSCOW

The French firm of Sandoz, with assistance from the Moscow office of the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, has held a fashion show in Moscow of women's clothes and lingerie. Suits, sweaters, bathing suits and evening clothing made to look like leather were also demonstrated.

Jean Belanger, President of Sandoz reminded our correspondent that the firm has been doing business with V/O Raznoexport for about 14 years now. Lately Raznoexport placed contracts with the French firm averaging 20,000,000 francs a year, about 50 per cent of Sandoz's total exports. Belanger maintained that there was still room for expansion in business ties between the two companies, specifically by making use of Sandoz's know-how in the pro-

duction of underwear in the USSR. The shows and exhibitions we hold for Soviet specialists once or twice a year, Belanger noted, have a marked impact on the expansion of commercial links.

Philately

JUBILEE STAMP

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp honouring the 25th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary unification with Russia. In the foreground are the symbolic figures of a Russian and a Kazakh whose fraternal handshake sealed the eternal unity of their peoples. The cost is 4 kopeks.



PHILATOKYO-81

There are eleven Soviet entries in the international philately exhibition, Philatokyo-81, being held in Tokyo. Among these are two collections belonging to young Soviet stamp collectors: Yelena Mosolova, first-year student at the Polytechnical Institute in Perm (her entry is entitled "My Thirst Always for Sunshine"), and Irina Libova, a 15-year-old girl from Moscow. School No. 49 "Young Pioneers, Pioneers Ahead!"